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LARGEST

WEEKLY CIRCULATION

IN CHICAGO.

SAMPSON'S CONTEMPTIBLE TREATMENT OF SCHLEY.

The American people are astounded at the mean treatment which Commodore Schley, the hero of Santiago, has received at the hands of Sampson.

Schley was in command of the American fleet during the absence of Sampson, and it was under his orders and by ships under his command that the Spaniards were utterly defeated and the Spanish ships destroyed.

Sampson, dilatory in everything, arrived on the scene after the battle was over, and at once telegraphed to Washington claiming the whole credit for himself.

He received the thanks of the President, personally, in consequence.

The real hero was slighted and not even mentioned in the dispatches.

Such an exhibition of contemptible meanness it would be hard to find in the history of any nation.

It is fully in keeping, however, with the character of Sampson, who ran away from San Juan when he heard that Cervera's fleet was in the West Indies, and did not leave Key West again until Schley's flying squadron had bottled up Cervera in Santiago Bay. Then the "admiral" with the "heavenly eyes" came out again and took command.

Sampson's absence with his flag-ship New York was providential when Cervera came out to fight.

Schley, a much abler seaman, but a less influential politician, was in command, and he whaled the Spaniards as they were never whaled before.

The two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers which Sampson feared so much at San Juan were licked and destroyed by the little wooden cruiser Gloucester, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, late of the Maine.

Sampson, however, saw none of these things, but telegraphed the news that he himself had won the victory.

Sampson's mendacity has stirred up Congress. Representative Berry, of Kentucky, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Tuesday introduced the following joint resolution:

"Joint resolution tending the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley, United States navy, and to the officers and men under his command.

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, United States navy, and the officers and men under his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3d of July last."

The resolution was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. Berry, in speaking of his resolution, said:

"I propose that the officer to whom the glory is due shall be recognized. Schley is the real hero of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his immediate direction are the ones who achieved the victory, and all honor should be given them. Sampson commands the fleet in those waters, but it was Commodore Schley in command when Cervera and his fleet made the plucky attempt at escape, and it was under Schley that every one of that Spanish fleet met its destruction."

"Schley and his men have performed a notable feat that will go down in history hand in hand with that daring forcing of Manila harbor by Dewey on May 1. Congress should be prompt in recognizing their services, and there should be no delay in tendering its thanks and those of the country to the real heroes of Santiago."

Senator Pettigrew has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate tending the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley and the men under him for gallant conduct in the destruction of the Spanish squadron at Santiago.

had won the most remarkable naval battle of the world.

The resolution went to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Eastern newspapers teem with the achievement of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, but so far as the official reports go the name of the doughty seaman of German yeomanry that abounds at Frederick, Md., does not appear in official dispatches from the seat of war.

Sampson's dispatch announcing the victory went into details and gave the name of the single man killed, the chief yeoman on the cruiser Brooklyn.

The dispatch later from Watson omitted Schley's name. The latest reliable press dispatches show the absence of Sampson and Watson during the principal part of the battle, the former having gone to confer with Gen. Shafter and to try by co-operation with land forces to overcome the great obstacles in the way of the army before Santiago, the latter with the flagship of the eastern squadron, the Newark, coaling at Guantanamo and making ready for the dash to Spain.

Heretofore official reports have not omitted the names of small officers who participated honorably.

The Washington Post in a stirring editorial Wednesday morning demands to know why Commodore Schley's name has been omitted from official dispatches up to this time.

The Baltimore American, edited by Gen. Felix Agnus, makes a protest on behalf of the State of Maryland, which claims Schley as her favorite son.

Z. P. BROSEAU FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD.

It is to be hoped that Mayor Harrison will hearken to the request of thousands of our best citizens and appoint Hon. Z. P. Brosseau a member of the School Board.

No better man, no more highly respected citizen resides in this community.

The Franco-American and Canadian-American population would feel highly flattered by the appointment, and the Mayor ought to see his way clear to make it.

LINCOLN PARK MATTERS.

The Lincoln Park Board on Wednesday arranged for concerts to be given in the park on Wednesdays and Sundays, beginning next Sunday; expressed its willingness to boulevard portions of Belden, Webster and Garfield avenues under certain conditions; and adopted resolutions favoring the passage of an ordinance by the City Council to prohibit saloons on any boulevard in the city.

REAL ESTATE AND WAR TAX.

The Chicago Real Estate Board on Wednesday afternoon appointed a committee, consisting of Dunlap Smith, E. A. Cummings, S. Wilmer Cannell, Geo. L. Warner and F. B. Peabody, to obtain a legal opinion on the war tax law as it affects real estate men.

A committee was also appointed to send a cablegram congratulating Henry L. Turner of the First Regiment on his safe arrival in Cuba.

The express companies have refused to accept as final the rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the companies and not the shippers shall pay the war tax. They contend that the commissioner's function is purely administrative, and that neither he nor the Treasury Department can decide a question of law. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association will bring a test suit to decide the matter.

TO PURIFY WABASH AVENUE.

A movement is on foot among the property-owners in Wabash avenue from the Auditorium south to 22d street to co-operate for the purpose of driving the undesirable element out of the neighborhood.

Wabash avenue, in the section mentioned, has had an undesirable class of tenants for several years and the condition of the property has rapidly been growing worse.

Edwin L. Brand, a large holder of property, is among those interested in improving the character of the avenue.

"I have talked with several property-owners about this plan," he said, "and they are in favor of it. Wabash avenue should be one of the best streets in the city, with the car traffic and Michigan boulevard just a block away. All the owners I have talked with are enthusiastically in favor of the formation of a syndicate to improve it."

Mr. Brand gave the names of the following as being largely interested in the district: C. L. Willoughby, Sidney A. Kent, the Studebakers, A. Bigelow, J. R. Townsend, estate of Matthew Laflin, Walter H. Wilson as trustee, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, heirs of P. F. W. Peck, estate of C. H. McCormick.

THE OUTLOOK FOR JULY.

The issue of The Outlook for July is an illustrated, patriotic number. Its contents are very largely of a character to correspond with this designation.

A particularly interesting article is that by Colonel T. W. Higginson, called "The First Black Regiment," in which he tells the story of the organization and service of the first South Carolina Volunteers (colored); several quaint pictures are reproduced from illustrated papers of the time, and reproduced ambrotypes of some of the colored officers also give a quaint interest to the article.

Other picture included in Colonel Higginson's article is a fine rendering of Mr. Augustus St. Gauden's fine bas-relief of Colonel Shaw and his regiment.

Other illustrated features of this issue having reference to the patriotic spirit of the time are: "Christian Work in Our Camps," written by a special correspondent of The Outlook at Tampa, Miss Anna N. Benjamin, and illustrated with photographs of soldier life taken by the author; "A Painter of Soldiers," by Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, of the "Critique," and "War Songs of the Revolution," a selection of songs and ballads of that time, now almost forgotten, which have been chosen and are commented upon by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie.

A facsimile of "America," written for The Outlook by the author, the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, not long before his death,

accompanies the words of "America" and "God Save the Queen," printed side by side under the music common to both, while the story of the two songs is told.

"Under the White Rose Tree" is an idyl of the Civil War in story form. (83 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

THE CITY COUNCIL.

At the City Council meeting Wednesday night the street car tender ordinance passed.

Alderman Gunther called up the ordinance granting a franchise to the Chicago City Railway Company for an extension of its 22d street line from Indiana avenue east to South Park avenue. It was amended in several particulars and passed by a vote of 50 to 12.

The term of the franchise extends to 1903.

The West Park Board sent in its acceptance of the ordinance turning over Shedd's Park to its custody.

The Mayor vetoed the ordinance changing the name of Bissell street to Dewey avenue, because a majority of the property owners protested against the change. The veto was sustained.

Controller Waller asked for authority to issue \$100,000 worth of twenty-year 4 per cent. refunding bonds to take up an issue of bonds maturing Oct. 1, 1898. The rules were suspended to allow the passage of the Controller's ordinance.

The Civil Service Commission made application for an emergency appropriation of \$8,000 to carry it through the year. It was sent to the Committee on Finance.

A petition of property-owners in favor of the Chicago Electric Traction Company for a trolley line on Kedzie avenue, between Milwaukee and Lawrence avenues, was received and sent to Commissioner McGann for verification.

Alderman Coughlin had referred to the Judiciary Committee an order directing the various departments to purchase coal and other supplies from firms employing union labor.

Chairman Ballenger of the Civil Service Committee submitted a report recommending Alderman Cullerton's anti-civil service resolutions for passage. The resolutions call upon the State Legislature to repeal the merit law. The report was ordered published. It will be called up for passage at the next meeting of the Council.

Alderman Cullerton had passed a resolution calling on Controller Waller for a report on reasons for withholding money due property-owners under the special assessment law.

D. H. Lunderback, President of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, submitted an ordinance granting permission to the company to build a connection between its tracks west of Hamlin avenue and the Suburban railway company's tracks in Randolph street; also giving the road permission to run express trains from Canal street to 44th avenue and to lay additional tracks on its present structure to accommodate the same.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

Silas F. Leachman withdrew his contest against Alderman Butler of the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Alderman Tuttle had passed an ordinance turning over Holstein Park in the Fifteenth Ward to the West Park Board.

Alderman Malby had passed an order directing an ordinance for the elevation of the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in Bloomingdale road.

THE NEW TIME DENOUNCES DEMOCRATIC WAR POLICY.

"Criminal Stupidity" is the title of an editorial in the July New Time which will make a sensation. The editor of this wide-awake magazine charges that the Democratic leaders have adopted a war policy which if persisted in will result in their overwhelming defeat in 1908 and 1900.

Editor Adams insists that the only hope for Democracy lies in deposing the present leaders and sending them to the rear. This attack will create much criticism and attract general attention. The New Time consistently defends its war policy and insists that the war is a righteous one. The magazine seems to lean in favor of an English-American alliance and the editorial page is replete with good reading at this time.

Samuel H. Greeley, of the Chicago Board of Trade, discusses the question "Does a Grain Trust Exist?" and answers in the affirmative. "Competition, Private Monopoly and Co-operation" is the title of an article by B. O. Flower, and Wallace Rice contributes a scholarly sketch of William Morris as an artist and revolutionist. Richard Linthicum's poem, "The American Flag," is a notable acquisition to the best current poetry.

The cartoons, for originality, are worthy the signature of Aubrey Beardsley himself. "The Amateur Fisherman" represents Uncle Sam attempting to land a large fish of the Philippine species. He has a number of lines set about him, on which he has caught Cuba, Porto Rico and Havana. The other powers, in the guise of fishermen, are looking on and remonstrating, whereupon Uncle Sam relates a fable. The portrait of Prof. Richard T. Ely, who contributes to the symposium on Direct Legislation, forms the frontispiece.

ANDREWS OUT OF THE RACE.

E. Benjamin Andrews is no longer considered a factor in the Board of Education situation. The admission was made Wednesday that he had refused to continue longer a candidate for Superintendent, as he desired the place only in the event of a practically unanimous election. It is understood that he will be asked to reconsider his refusal, but the friends of Superintendent Lane think that the college president will remain firm.

A project is on foot to hold a mass meeting in Central Music Hall to voice the public sentiment which favors Mr. Lane, and to protest against dragging the Board of Education into politics.

Mayor Harrison has announced that the appointments of nine members to fill vacancies occasioned by retirement

and resignations will be made next Monday. A. S. Trade had a conference with the Mayor, but stated afterwards that he would not be reappointed to the board.

Americans have been surprised by the evidence of the hostility of continental Europe to the stand this country has taken on the Cuban question. We have disclaimed a desire to annex Cuba to the United States; we have no race hostility to Spain or to Spaniards; we have left to ourselves no motive to war, and nothing to gain by success, save to deliver the island from misrule and barbarity. Yet we are described throughout the continent as little better than brigands. It would be open to us to retort, if it were worth while, that France, which has dismembered Siam and seized Madagascar; that Russia, which has overrun Asia; that Germany, which has carved a slice of China, which covets Samon, which deprived Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein and France of Alsace-Lorraine; that Austria-Hungary, which took from Turkey its provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina—that not one of these countries is in a position to reproach us with territorial brigandage. If the charge were true. Of course it is not that they are shocked at the thought that we could contemplate taking possession of Cuba. The explanation is doubtless twofold. In the first place, they do not relish the idea of the United States having any part in European politics. However ready they may be to take territory from one another, or from sovereigns whom they regard as barbarians, they do not wish America to dispossess one of them of one of its colonies, even if it is not to take that colony as its own. But there is something much deeper than this. They are all excessively jealous of Great Britain, and of its power in all parts of the world. They see that this war has brought England and the United States upon terms, not of alliance, but of sympathy and friendship, which are better than any paper alliance. Fortunately their outspoken ill will can do us no harm. Not one of them dares, and even all of them combined would hardly dare, to put their hostility in practice, so long as England stands ready—as she seems to do—to be as active in our behalf as they are against us. So the friendship of Great Britain at this time is of far more consequence to us than is the veiled hostility of all Europe. Let us hope that John Bull's fine attitude toward us may lead us all to think of something beside our old grievances against him.

Terrible as war is and to be avoided by every reasonable and right concession, yet when war comes, as it has at this time and as it came thirty-seven years ago, it brings some compensations. The chief of these is in the shock and shaking up it gives to selfishness, meanness, the mere commercial spirit, the idea that man was made for business, that there are no higher motives than those of money-making for the individual or material advantages for a people—and, on the other hand, the kindling of patriotism. Of course there are always counterfeits where there are genuine coins. So it is not a sure sign of profound or even of true patriotism to see flags flying in front of a store or a saloon. These flags may be put up for advertising purposes. But the very fact that the flags are put out, hundreds of them on every block, that they float from almost every house-top, that the public buildings are decorated with them, bears witness to the fact of patriotism. It shows what is popular; it discloses public sentiment, and a prevailing public sentiment is like a conflagration—it grows, it sweeps onward, it carries the sluggish, the indifferent and the selfish along as by a torrent. The result is that a man who has no plain duty to keep him at home feels impelled to enlist, or, in some way to offer his services to his country. The young men who go heroically forward to a service where death faces them, where danger is sure and where hardships are inevitable, rightfully command admiration. They help to fan the spark of patriotism in any community into a flame. As patriotism is in itself ennobling, and as the very perpetuity of the nation depends upon it, we may well regard its revival in a generation as a great good. If to this be added the awakening of humane sympathies for the sufferers in battle and for the friends of the killed and wounded, we must recognize some noble results and some unquestionable compensations for war.

England has had a "sailor King" within the recollection of many of our older readers. When did the United States ever have a sailor President? When, at any time, was a sailor seriously talked of by the politicians and newspapers for that office? If it really worth thinking about—this discrimination against our laureled victors whose victories are won on the water. Our war have made many Presidents. The Revolution gave the country President Washington. The War of 1812 gave it President Jackson. The Indian wars gave it the first President Harrison. The Mexican campaign gave it President Taylor. The War for the Union gave it President Grant. Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley were helped toward the White House by their war records. But every man of them all did his fighting on land. In the early years of the republic, the "stout old Commodores" contributed much more glorious pages to its history than the Generals, and a good many more of them. Yet which one of the Commodores ever got within seeing distance of the White House? Which one of them so much as dreamed of casting an ambitious glance in that direction? Farragut, the Admiral, was as illustrious a figure as Grant, the General. He had a far more striking and picturesque personality. His fame is no less immortal. The people would delight delightedly at his matchless exploits. They honored him in their hearts as he deserved to be honored. But they never even thought of making him President, nor did he ever dream that they would. The man who goes into the American navy for political ambition at the water's edge. Why it should be so seems inexplicable. That it is so cannot be disputed.

Princeton has made Admiral Dewey an LL. D. So has the Western University of Pittsburg. Now, if those

mysterious letters stand for "Lambaster of the Lurking Dons," Admiral Dewey is clearly entitled to the degree. But if they stand for "Doctor of Laws," a degree which, theoretically at least, is bestowed in recognition of ripe scholarship and as a reward for deep study and personal investigation and research in scientific fields, it may be questioned whether the present naval idol of America can wear that degree gracefully. Granted that Admiral Dewey deserves the highest honor that may be bestowed upon him, it does not follow that a collegiate degree should be conferred; he deserves the uniform of an admiral, but why give him a cap and gown? Why are our colleges showing "LL. D.s" upon Admiral Dewey? Why not throw in an occasional "D. D.," "M. A." and "Ph. D.?" Has the degree "Doctor of Laws" become purely honorary? Does it no longer represent scholarship? Can it be possible that it has degenerated into a mere device to advertise the institutions which grant it?

Girls are apt to resent the opinion held by many of their friends, and even some of their admirers, that they do not know how to think; and that they generally refuse to concentrate their attention long enough to reason upon any subject. In resenting it, the ordinary young woman will exclaim with assurance that the criticism isn't true; that many a girl has thought herself into a headache, which no one will deny; but even this, one tormenting young skeptic saucily declares, is quite frequently done after the manner of the girl in the story of "How One Girl Studied." She places her box of chocolates on the table, and while eating them and polishing her finger-nails says aloud and indistinctly, of course, "The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. Oh, dear, I hope it won't rain to-morrow and spoil that picnic! The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. I saw George Morris and Sue walk off together, and they just may for all I care! The two angles of a triangle are equal to three right angles. There, those chocolates are not so large as those that were on top! The three right angles—well, this old thing is too stupid! There is nothing in it but nonsense, so there!"

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from China, notes two remarkable phenomena which are manifesting themselves in that country. One is the abandonment of the immemorial contempt for the foreigner. The ignorant crowds in a village will about "foreign devil" at an Occidental, but among the more intelligent classes there is a growing conviction that they must learn the secret of Western success. As one step towards it the Government is establishing universities in Peking, Tien-Tsin and Shanghai, where the English language will be taught. There is also a rapidly increasing sale of Western books and the Government has even decided to make questions in Western history and science a test for honors in the examinations. The other noteworthy fact is the hospitality shown to the idea of foreigners taking possession of important parts of Chinese territory. All of which shows that a new life is fermenting in the centuries old Chinese Empire to which the Western world will have to give heed.

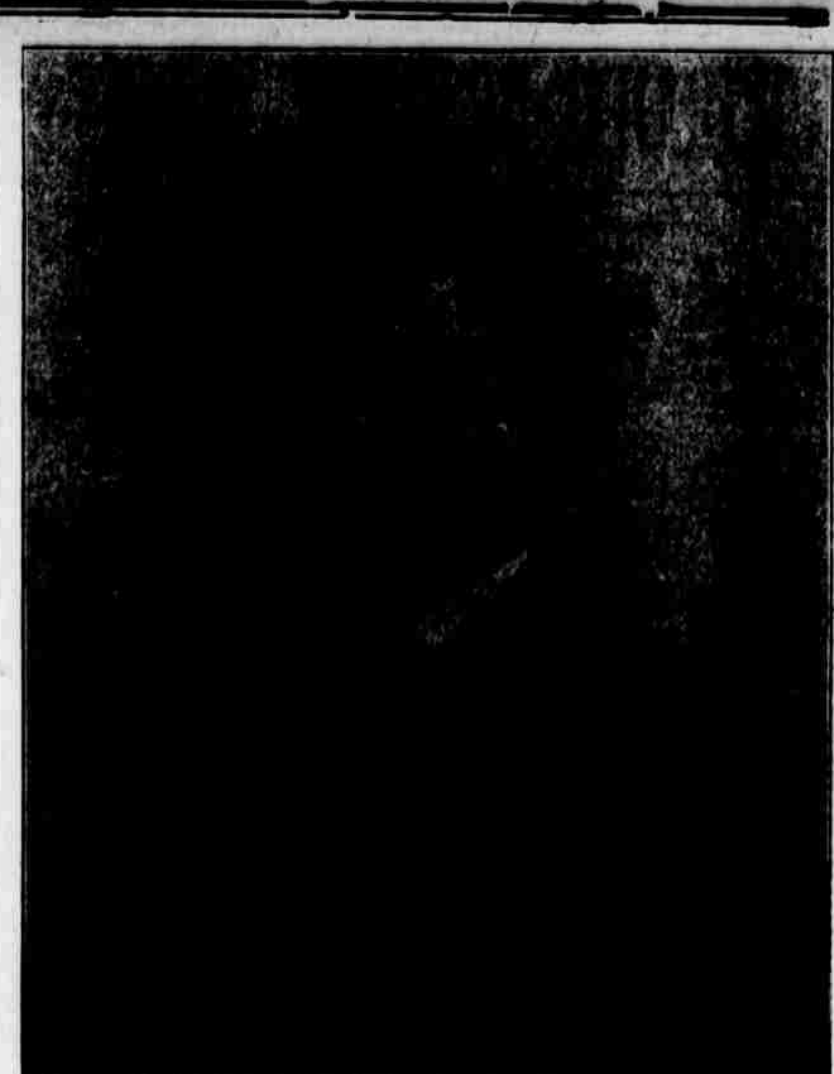
A West Point officer, Captain Parker, writing for a recent magazine, shows that the great need of our volunteer army is trained officers. It is estimated that in an army of 400,000 men we would need 10,000 officers. The original idea of the West Point academy was to provide a reserve of officers who in civil life would always be available to command and train raw levies. In 1815, with a population but one-tenth what it now is, the greatest number of cadets at West Point was fixed at 300. It is only 371 to-day. The original purpose of the academy has been lost sight of. Captain Parker recommends that the number of cadets authorized by law be increased from 371 to 2,500, or that three military academies be established, having all told the needed 2,500 cadets. It would be understood that all these men would not remain in the army, but they would be organized into a reserve of officers, all of them subject to the call of the government in case of war.

This European jealousy of America is in its origin partly economic or commercial, partly military and partly the result of that form of bigotry known as national prejudice, which is by no means confined to the uneducated classes. The continental military nations have always feared and hated England because of the sharp curb on their ambition imposed by the English preponderance of sea power. Now they see another country less vulnerable than England about to assume a similar position and ready to make effective in any part of the world the command, "Hands off!"

It is fortunate that the regular soldiers of the United States have been trained to encounter the American Indian, who, in the line of bush fighting, is not his superior in the world; who invented a smoke signal system of his own and who adopted the looking-glass or heliograph code before our army did; who in the matter of following a trail or concealing one has never been surpassed; who will bury himself in the sand and with a bunch of dried grass tied to his head lie still for hours and pass for part of the surrounding vegetation.

"Paresia" they sometimes call it when people who are rich, idle and dissolute break down in body and mind. Often it comes near enough to lunacy to warrant their being placed in an asylum, where ample attendance is given at high prices. A nurse in one such institution says: "You would be astonished to know how many such gentry are in our care; and in some cases their friends give out that they are 'gone abroad.'"

It is a significant fact that a colony of English-speaking people, instead of abandoning their native tongue and embracing that of their adopted nationality, invariably adhere to their own language and eventually color that of the people with whom they are brought into contact. It is also significant that English is the only language which is now showing rapid growth.



MR. FRANK H. HEBARD.

The Solid Twelfth Ward Business Man Talked of for Political Honors.

Most of the other tongues are slowly dying.

The situation has its humors. A young lady, going down street with yellow trimmings on her hat, found herself an object of suspicious remark; and a tradesman reports that for the first time in many years he has few customers for the seeds of the Spanish watermelon; and there are Americans who would rather go without blisters than apply Spanish flies to their patriotic skins.

Apocryphal of the growing friendship between Anglo-Saxon peoples, the Washington Star has this report of a conversation between an American girl and a young Englishman: She asked, "Can your country forget that we whipped you?" He responded, cheerfully, "Oh, you only whipped a few of us; and you couldn't have done that if you hadn't been our kind of people."

Wars over boundaries in colonial regions have grown very rare among the great powers. The rival earth-grabbers try to overreach one another in every conceivable way, but when the quarrel becomes actually serious and bad temper arises the diplomats meet in a quiet room somewhere and effect a permanent compromise of conflicting claims. It is much cheaper than war.

The agreement between Japan and Russia recognizing the independence of Korea finally establishes on a firm basis the existence of a new power in the affairs of the world. Korea has an area of some 80,000 square miles and a population of some 10,000,000, and its area is productive and its population intelligent much may be expected of it in the future.

The daughter of a deceased New York brewer says she can't live on \$400 a month, though her brother, a day laborer, lives on \$40 a month. It's fortunate she isn't her brother's keeper.

Out West the other day a young farmer killed a girl because she refused to go to singing school with him. He must have had queer ideas about the best way to secure harmony.

"Man," says a writer, "is a highly organized machine." The majority of him, however, is not so highly organized as the political machine, particularly along about voting time.

Rhode Island after this will try to worry along with only one capital. That little Rhode should have two seats of government always has been a capital joke, anyway.

So strong is the boycott feeling against that country that there is one chance in ten billion that Maine soldiers won't hereafter be sold in boxes with French labels.

The leading clubs of New York have abolished the pernicious system of "tipping" waiters. Henceforth the waiter may expect no quarter at the hands of anyone.

Some one writing on the subject of "A Woman's Right to Be Ugly" falls to note that woman, as a rule, is not clamoring for that particular right.

EAGLETS.

For general political gossip see page 8.

Mr. W. D. Curtin is certain to be nominated for County Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. Maypole is a good man for the Democratic county ticket.

Hon. Paul Redleske will take Up-ham's place on the Republican ticket for the Board of Review.

Hon. Peter Klobbassa is slated for Congress in the Fifth District.

Mr. James P. McMahon is highly thought of by those interested in the make-up of the School Board, and many of our best citizens and West Side business men sincerely hope that Mayor Harrison will select Mr. McMahon for

one of the new members to be named next month.

Hon. John P. McGorty will be returned to the State Legislature from the Third Senatorial District.

Cook County voters are not as a rule forgetful. They will take care of Whittemore, the expert billiardist, at the polls next November.

The Thirty-first Ward delegation will be solid for Chas. H. Mitchell for Judge of the Superior Court in the coming Democratic convention.

It is believed that James Maher already has enough delegations pledged to his candidacy for Judge of the Superior Court to insure his nomination in the convention. The best lawyers in Cook County are unanimously in favor of Mr. Maher's election to the bench.

Hon. James C. Martin is in the lead for County Judge.

The Independent Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial District cannot name a stronger man for Representative in the Illinois Legislature than Mr. E. B. Moore, of Austin. Mr. Moore is a high-class business man, and leads in the hard wood floor business. His Chicago office is 48 East Randolph street.

No better man has been prominently mentioned for appointment to the School Board than Hon. A. O. Slaughter, the well-known banker and broker in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The voters of the Thirty-first Ward should give Chas. H. Mitchell the delegation for Judge, and also sustain Mr. Mitchell and his friends, who are fighting the notorious gerrymander perpetrated by the Democratic machine.

If nominated for member of the Board of Review, Hon. Charles C. Schumacher will greatly strengthen the Democratic county ticket.

One month's gas bill in Cicero will pay a month's rent in the city for a marble front house.

The people honor themselves when they send men like Thos. E. Mitchell and Hon. Sidney McCleod to the Illinois State Senate.

Mr. James Maher is pretty certain to be nominated for Judge of the Superior Court. He is an able lawyer, well equipped to grace the bench. He is also a sterling Democrat, who has carried water for his party for years. He has never known to sulk in his tent, but has spent his time and money for all regular Democratic nominees, at all stages of the game. Mr. Maher is deservedly popular with his brother lawyers, who feel confident that he will, after his election to the bench, treat them like human beings when they come before him. Mr. Maher is of genial disposition, a lawyer of high legal attainments, and as a nominee will greatly strengthen the Democratic ticket.

The solid delegation of Thirty-first Ward Democrats will come to the county convention asking a nomination for their favorite son, Mr. Charles H. Mitchell, for Superior Court Judge. Mr. Mitchell is highly spoken of by members of the bar generally, and as he has been assured the support of a number of delegations beside his own, his nomination is said to be practically assured.

Once conquered Spain. The United States will do it again. A strong nation must be a clean one, for where filth predominates, laziness is the companion.

American integrity and "Caesar Soap" will clean Spanish filth from the face of civilization. Try it and be convinced of its merits. Once you come to be acquainted with the qualities of Caesar Laundry Soap, you will use no other. JOSEPH LISTER, Chicago.